

Lines harden at Regina campus

REGINA (CUP)—Students at the University of Saskatchewan's Regina campus have extended their occupation of administrative offices to back up their demands for parity with faculty on departmental committees. They now control the offices of the Deans of Arts and Science and Graduate Studies.

The decision to extend the occupation was made yesterday afternoon at a meeting that over 1000 students attended. There are about 3800 students at Regina campus.

After the meeting, Graduate Students' Dean A. B. Vancleve was confronted by several hundred students outside his office. The Dean told the assembly they would have to "walk over me and face assault charges" if they tried to occupy. But in about an hour, the students persuaded the Dean to vacate the premises. Several students had climbed in his window, and he saw the futility of further resistance. Dean Vancleve has been under attack from students and faculty for some time for allegedly doing and assisting war research.

Regina campus Principal John Archer, who had been given till 2:30 yesterday to reply to student demands that Arts and Science Dean Edgar Vaughan's decision to veto student parity be rescinded, finally spoke out in a press conference early today. He refused to support the students and said that the University of Saskatchewan's Board of Governors had decided that only departmental chairmen had the right to change the composition of the committees.

Archer said that he did not know what steps the university would take to end the occupation. He expressed the belief that the occupation of the two offices did not interfere seriously with the functions of the university and denied any knowledge of yesterday's closing of the University bookstore, the registrar's office, the bursar's office, a cafeteria, and his own office.

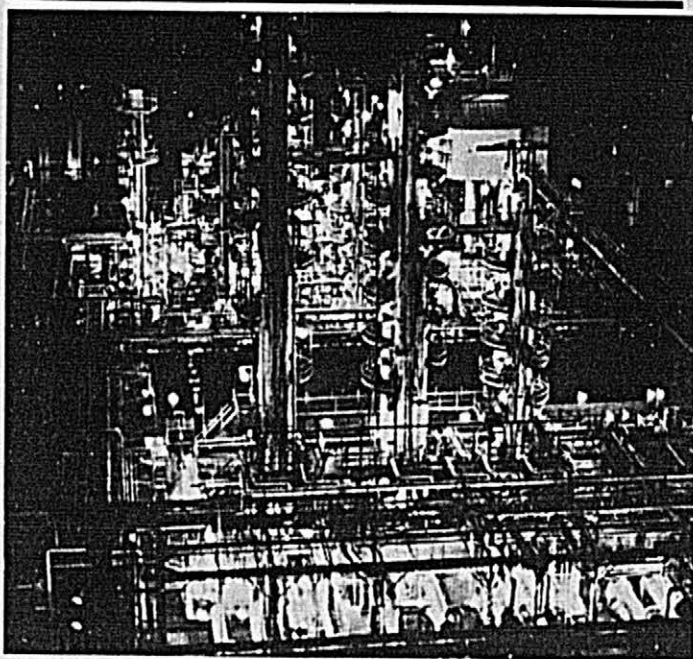
Occupying students fear the administration will stall till the end of term, December 6. They are planning to escalate their struggle and occupy other administrative offices as soon as possible in an attempt to force the administration to take some action.

Students' Union President, John Anderson, said at the press

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VOL. 62, NO. 45 TUESDAY, NOV. 21, 1972 THREE CENTS



by craig toomey

Peruvian reforms

McGill economics Professor Myron Frankman yesterday told the Latin American Society how the present self-proclaimed "revolutionary" military government in Peru is trying to develop a "new participatory economy" in that country.

Frankman traced the post-war political and economic events that led up to the military coup in 1968. The military coup of 1948, he said, "was a revolution to the right rather than to the left". The "laissez-faire" approach of this government toward foreign policy, the abandonment of foreign exchange controls and the setting up of a maximum tax rate, in addition to other laws passed by this government, all led to the increase of foreign investment in Peru, the expansion of its mining industry, and thus its dependency on foreign powers.

After two changeovers of government in the 1950's and early 1960's, a civilian centre-left government took power in 1963. It promised much social reform, but these aspirations were frustrated by a minority congress, discriminatory land reform laws, and the tightening of American foreign control. As a result the Peruvian currency was devalued in 1967.

"The destabilizing effects" of this devaluation led to the eventual fall of the Belaunde-Terry government, and the military took power in 1968. It immediately set out to make changes in the economy and the society and to "undo the policies of previous

leaders". New mining and land reform laws were passed, the holdings of the International Petroleum Company were nationalized, and, perhaps most important, cooperatives were formed in many Peruvian industries to allow workers to participate in their management. In effect, cooperatives "displaced the powerful interests that were based on family fortunes." Frankman pointed out, however, that these interests were mostly already diversified, so the move was mainly a "symbolic step taken by the government to rally the support of the people".

Frankman explained that the military leaders of Peru considered themselves neither communist nor capitalist. "By reducing the role and influence of the labour unions and the role of conventional politics, it hoped to give the worker more participation in the economy." This opposition to the labour unions, however, has resulted in their support being strengthened rather than weakened.

The government is also trying to lessen Peruvian economic dependency on foreign powers, improve terms with foreign investors, and abolish the old political bodies. This new "participatory economy", Frankman noted, "has been influenced by South American social scientists, by radical educational thinkers, and by the example set by Yugoslavian leaders in the economic measures they have taken in that country."

by vivien perelman

Socialism a must to end sexism

A forum on sexism attended by 300 people was held in the Union Ballroom yesterday afternoon, culminating three days of petition campaigning.

The meeting opened with statements from the Ad-hoc Committee, which organized the forum, and from Professor Bruce Garside on behalf of Gay Liberation. According to the Ad-hoc Committee statement, "The issue to be discussed is sexism. This forum has not been called to make personal attacks or even to dwell on the November 15th issue of the *Plumber's Pot*."

With the issue broadened into a wide-ranging discussion of sexism rather than a limited debate on the *Plumber's Pot*, audience participation became somewhat diffused. Many seemed to expect more of a controversial afternoon rather than the one and one-half hours of confused, muddled debate that emerged.

Garside concentrated on repression of homosexuals, saying that "it is not homosexuals who are perverse, but rather the conditions in which we live." He added that something like the *Plumber's Pot* stems from individual insecurity, and "the classical build-up of us on the inside and them on the outside." The "inside" identity is dependent on maintaining this separation. He also stressed the importance of not taking a self-righteous attitude of condemning others and exonerating oneself of responsibility and prejudice.

One of the first issues raised on the floor was an accusation of opportunism directed against the Committee. The point in question, which seemed to permeate most of the discussion, both in the forum and in the petition campaign, was: Why now? Why not last year—against the *Plumber's Pot* or against the allegedly racist cartoon in the *Daily*?

One black student criticized what he called the "certain amount of hypocrisy in all this," stressing that nothing has been done about racism at McGill.

The importance of day-to-day education was brought out by a woman who said that people basically don't realize what is or isn't sexist. Another student placed his emphasis on the need for individuals to "change their attitude toward each other" and to stop treating both men and women as objects.

Cautioning the audience not to be "misled" by politics, a woman claimed that a change in a political system did not necessarily imply an end to sexism. This line of reasoning was refuted by Garside, who explained that although there can be a "residue of sexism in Marxist countries", it results from a "holdover of capitalist attitudes" and is not intrinsic or endemic to socialism as it is in capitalism.

Another student asked, "where does sexism come from if not from the system of property relations?" She explained how sexism is inherent in the system of private property and how our attitudes are based on social relations. Therefore, she concluded, unless there is a change in social relationships there can be no meaningful change in attitude. Socialism, while not providing an automatic end to sexism and racism is a necessary prerequisite.

"Is there a woman's organization at McGill?" was the next question raised from the floor. The answers ranged from recognition that it is a privileged class of women attending the university to the fact that women students, being in a transitory stage, don't feel the full effect of sexual oppression.

One black woman said that "people don't know what sexism and racism is" and that instead of talking, study groups should be formed to learn what we are talking about. At this point, a member of the audience said that there is a woman's organization (the woman's group of Liberation School), and women were invited to join it.

The last speaker, in dealing with what he thought progressive men should do, suggested one of the few concrete ideas of the day: that one should expose the sexist nature of courses and course content and examine the reasons behind hiring and firing of faculty.

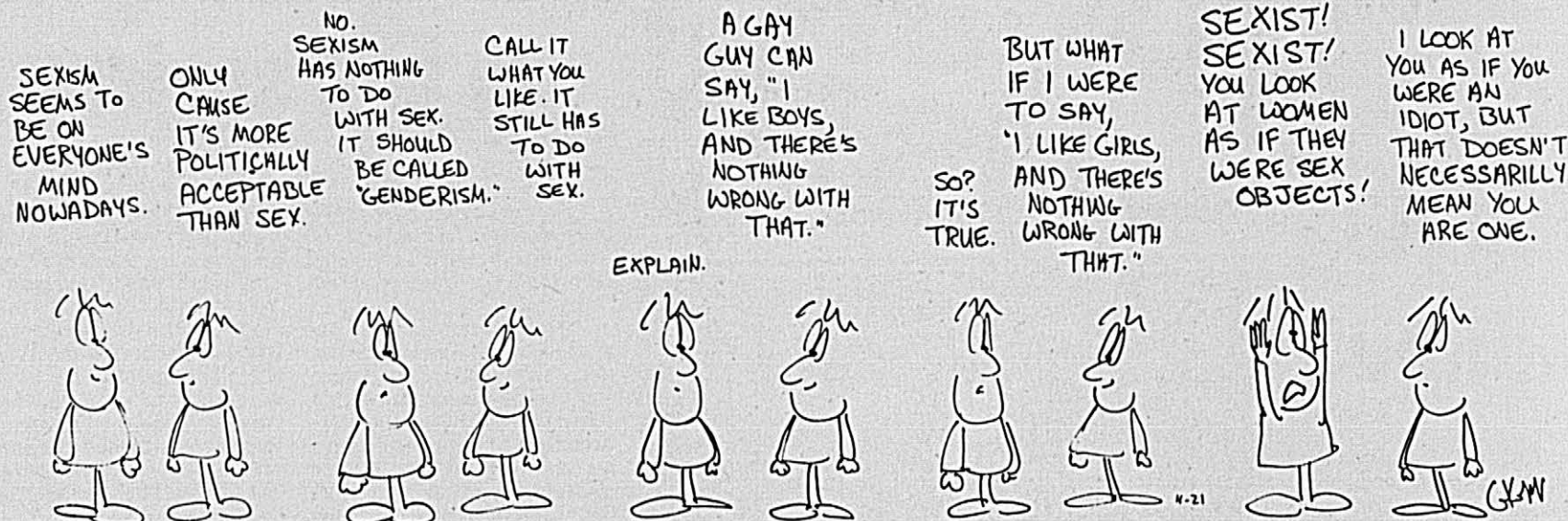
CANDIDATES FOR STUDENTS' COUNCIL

All candidates are called to a meeting with the Chief Returning Officer in the Union, Room 409, Wednesday, Nov. 22 at 4:30 P.M.

PENSKETCHES

Candidates for Students' Council are requested to submit their photos and pen-sketches consisting of no more than 150 words to the Chief Returning Officer at the Students' Society office by 2:00 P.M. Thursday, November 23.

LEAN AND HUNGRY/BY GEORGE KOPP



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GEORGE: Did you lose the number? It's 365-0145.
Please call. It's important. After 9 PM if no answer
before Dave Thomas.

Don—Congratulations: now everything is
legal—wine, women and betting with Cooper. Take
them easy. Happy Birthday. Michael & Denise.

Long haired girl, peasant blouse, who enjoyed
intermission stretch at R. D. Laing (rear entrance
corner). Desire conversation 733-4333 after 8.

MISCELLANEOUS

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Zippered black binder on lower campus field
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ENTERTAINMENT

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23 at 7:00 p.m. and 9:30 p.m. in L132. Admission:
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by SHAKESPEARE



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The student uprising in Louisiana

Baton Rouge (CUPI)—The flurry of press reports about the killing of two black students at Southern University here last week studiously glossed over the background of the crisis and the events leading up to the murders.

Any analytical account would have revealed that the student uprising was the result of deep-seated grievances and that it commanded the support of students across Louisiana.

The actions were aimed against the Administration, which ruled with little consideration of the students, the president of the University, who had virtually despotic powers, and campus facilities, which were outmoded and inadequate.

On November 1, Southern President Leon Netterville closed the Baton Rouge campus after a loud student demonstration protesting the State Board of Education's refusal to consider the students' most important demands for university reform.

The demands included the immediate dismissal of Netterville and Vice-President Emmett Bashful. Students also asked that their successors be selected by a "University Executive Council" composed of two students for each faculty member or administration representative. Under current practice, the past president chooses his own successor.

Student grievances over the two officials arose from the State Board of Education's policy of allowing a university president complete control over the operations of the universities. Netterville reportedly ran the Southern University system as a "complete monarchy"; he reserved absolute authority over the hiring and firing of staff.

Students on the predominantly black campus considered Netterville and Bashful, who are black, to be "Uncle Toms". Racial tensions in the New Orleans and Baton Rouge areas have been unusually high over the past few years. Three years ago New Orleans witnessed a Black Panther shoot-out, resulting in general discontent on the part of local militants.

Local feeling against the Panthers ran high, with court convictions of blacks frequent, even by black jurors. Many out-of-state Panthers have apparently come to Louisiana to assist the Southern students.

While rejecting the key demands of November 1, the State Board of Education did

approve others, including better maintenance of the campus and improved classroom facilities. The Board had originally refused to hear the students, but a large march on the capital persuaded its members to open its doors.

Immediately after Netterville closed the Baton Rouge campus that day, students on the New Orleans campus staged a sympathy strike and occupied the Administration Buildings there. Militant students ejected all newsmen and University officials from the building and hoisted the black, red, and green flag of black liberation to the top of the flagpole.

Other students around the state mounted actions of support. At the virtually all-black Grambling University in Ruston, there was a sympathy strike and a boycott of classes. The boycott was 30 per cent effective, according to administration sources.

Student organizers of the Grambling strike gave the Administration a list of grievances, which included the absence of a student voice in uni-

versity decision-making, the Administration-imposed dress code, the lack of adequate medical facilities, and the lack of an effective phone system. Administrators met with a committee of students and agreed to work together to solve some of the complaints.

Students, at Southern, meanwhile, continued to strike, marched to the dining hall, where they tossed tables through the windows, went to the student union building, where they broke more windows, took over a women's dormitory, blockaded campus streets, burned the state and federal flags, and destroyed the press boxes on the football field. The students were dispersed by 150 State Troopers with mace. The Administration tried to keep classes open, with a 10:30 pm curfew imposed on the campus.

With the National Guard standing by throughout the state, a member of the all-white, all-male board of education said November 6 that the Board

"cannot allow revolutionaries to dictate policies to our schools... Immediate action is a must."

On November 9, the action came, but not the way this gentleman had expected.

Louisiana Governor Edwin Edwards gave the students in New Orleans until 1 pm to vacate the Administration Building or be evicted "by whatever means necessary". State Police and National Guardsmen stood by, out of sight.

Some 90 minutes after the deadline had passed, administrators met with the Governor and emerged from the meeting with the resignation of Vice-President Bashful.

Vice-President for 14 years, Bashful said he hoped his resignation would avoid any confrontation between students and the police "that might result in loss of lives."

The Governor said university officials had been reluctant to ask for Bashful's resignation, but Bashful determined the action "would be best for the university".

The 150 students inside the building then left with clenched fists raised in the Black Power salute, to the applause of their fellow students. But they vowed to continue a classroom boycott until all further demands are met.

"If Dr. Bashful had not resigned, we were prepared to move them out this afternoon," the Governor said. "We are very grateful to resolve this without any damage to property and injury to persons."

The Students also secured "academic amnesty" for themselves and the 9,000 students at the Baton Rouge campus which was still shut down.

Other concessions won included city bus service direct to the Suno Campus, authority for student audits of the university's financial records and improved campus medical services.

The strike continued up to November 16, when students entered the Administration Building at Baton Rouge. Police ordered them to leave and advanced on the building. Police claim a bomb was thrown at them, resulting in a ten-minute confused melee in which police hurled tear gas at the crowd of students outside.

When it was all over, two students lay dead of gunshot wounds in the head and shoulder. Police claimed no officer shot during the confusion, but Edwards later said some officers may have mistakenly put buckshot-filled shells

in their shot-guns instead of the tear gas cartridges they were supposed to carry.

But police officials had admitted earlier their men carried live ammunition, although they denied it had been used. No weapons were found in the building or outside.

And leaders of the student protest movement charged at a news conference on November 17, they had been "set up" to be killed in the confrontation.

They said they were told by Netterville to wait in his office until he returned from a meeting and could talk to them. Authorities said they moved because the students were occupying the building.

To avenge the killings, students set fire to three university buildings that day.

In Toronto, black civil rights lawyer Charles Roach told about 150 students at a memorial service for the students killed November 16, that the university, the city, and the state were to blame for the killings.

He said the Louisiana students were justified in using violent means to protest, and warned the same thing could happen in Canada.

"Power doesn't yield to briefs," he said. "The students there and at other campuses are forced to take these actions because they are frustrated by the lack of representation they have in democracy."

Roach said the same type of oppressive approach was taken by the administration at Montreal's Sir George Williams University in 1969, when a million-dollar computer centre was destroyed when police tried to remove occupying students during a protest against racism.

"This oppression of minority people's should be of great concern to you, for you are not far from the same situation," Roach said. "What happens in the U.S. has a very strong influence on our lives here in Canada and we must avoid this type of oppression."

Roach recently represented former Black Panther Edward Hogan in his attempt to fight deportation to the USA. Hogan was serving a sentence in Cleveland for murder, armed robbery and murder, and escaped to Canada.

He was ordered deported and was illegally whisked away by police across the US border before Roach had heard of the decision and had a chance to launch an appeal.



FROM OUR READERS

Quebec NDP: the last hurrah?

by Ralph Seliger

The NDP is nothing if not a labour party. The fact that it once again has been zapped in Quebec and the Atlantic provinces underscores this conviction.

Only in provinces where a strong labour movement lends substantial support to the NDP can that party present itself as a viable force. Such a close working relationship has been a key factor in the traditional bases of electoral support for socialist candidates in industrial and mining communities in Ontario, British Columbia, and Manitoba. Even in Saskatchewan, where the CCF began its road to power as a movement of agrarian populism, CCF-NDP support has largely been realigned to the organized workers of Saskatchewan's towns (a response to the fact that favourable CCF legislation made the rise of trade unionism possible in that province); at the same time, the Diefenbaker phenomenon has triggered a defection of farmer support to the Tories, which has considerably damaged the socialist vote on the federal level.

In British Columbia, militant trade unionists have supported socialist campaigns since before the Socialist Party of Canada (a forerunner of the CCF and NDP) became the official opposition in the provincial legislature in 1912. Manitoba workers have elected labour-oriented MPs ever since the days of the Winnipeg General Strike in 1919 (among these MPs being J. S. Woodsworth, who helped lead the strike and, in later years, helped found the CCF).

The importance of labour support to electoral socialism is further underscored when one compares the number of union members in Ontario holding "affiliated memberships" in the NDP with those in Quebec. (When a union local decides to "affiliate" with the NDP, a fixed monthly sum per union member, except for those who ask not to be counted, is transferred to federal and provincial sections of the NDP; affiliation constitutes a major method of raising funds for both the federal and provincial NDP. In Ontario—a province where socialist voting strength has been as high as 32%, where the CCF has twice formed the official opposition, and NDP strength today stands at over 21% provincially and federally (good enough last week to have elected eleven MPs)—union rank-and-file affiliates to the NDP stand at 200,000. In Quebec—where the peak province-wide socialist vote has never exceeded 12% and where only one CCFer has ever won office—union affiliates number a bare 10,000.

In the Atlantic provinces, except for the election of a scattering of MLAs and something of a base of federal strength in Cape Breton, socialist prospects have been as frustrating as those in Quebec. But in contrast to Quebec, socialist defeats in the Maritimes and Newfoundland are largely due to a weak trade-union movement stemming from that region's low level of economic development and occasional anti-union actions by provincial governments (e.g., Joey Smallwood's virtual emasculatation of the Newfoundland Federation of Labour during the early 1960's).

The weakness of labour-socialist ties in Quebec stems partly from the major historic division of Quebec labour between Church-

sponsored unions, vehemently anti-socialist (which, as the deconfessionalized CNTU, have recently changed considerably in political character) and the international unions, connected organizationally to English-Canadian and American labour federations (now centralized in the Quebec Federation of Labour, the Quebec arm of the Canadian Labour Congress). It also stems from the traditional image of the CCF-NDP as a non-indigenous political force, a creature of English-speaking Canada and therefore alien. Indeed the CCF—the name, "Cooperative Commonwealth Federation"—could not properly be translated into French; and through most of its existence, the Quebec CCF was predominantly English-speaking (proof of this being that notes of Provincial Council meetings were almost invariably recorded in English).

A conscious change began in 1957, however. The CCF in Quebec took on the name, *le Parti Social Démocratique* (PSD), and Michel Chartrand (now President of the CNTU's Montreal Labour Council) shortly took over as Leader. At its founding convention in August 1961, and in the years to come, the NDP made major efforts to establish itself in Quebec. It sponsored many of the notions that today sound Trudeau-old hat, but in the early 1960's were somewhat bold in their assertion of the French-Canadian fact: e.g., a plan for "Cooperative Federalism", under which provincial and federal authorities would consult frequently to decide federal and regional policies, and measures to ensure a "special status" for Quebec as a province *pas comme les autres* (the major home of one of Canada's two "founding nations"); it is also largely through NDP initiative that the B&B Commission got off the ground, that CBC French-language broadcasting was expanded cross-Canada, and compulsory bilingualism introduced in Federal Civil Service. In addition, the federal NDP established an office of "Associate-President" to ensure that both language groups be consistently represented in the party hierarchy and in-



"That's a no-no."

stituted a "Bicultural Council"—five members chosen by the federal NDP, five by the NDP-Quebec—to discuss and formulate further innovations on the bicultural theme.

Yet much of the Québécois cadre in the party was dissatisfied. Factionalism broke out early in the Quebec NDP over the question of increased autonomy for the Quebec party and the parallel concern of increased powers for Quebec. At a *congrès d'orientation* in June of 1963, the "nationalist" faction quit the party and in the ensuing months formed the Parti Socialiste du Québec. Although dying in the wake of its overwhelming defeat in the provincial elections of 1966 (and not yet of a sovereignist stripe), the PSQ contributed a number of left activists to the forces that eventually created the Parti Québécois.

In the meantime, lacking funds to conduct provincial campaigns, the Quebec NDP confined itself to the frequent federal contests of the 1960's. And it did so without significant labour support. This despite the fact that many in the early leadership were prominent unionists (e.g., Chartrand, Fernand Daoust—now Secretary-General of the QFL, and Roméo Mathieu—then President of the QFL's Montreal Labour Council). The party has always had the official backing of the QFL—since that body is the Quebec wing of the Canadian Labour Congress, which helped form the NDP specifically to make it labour's political arm. Active support from the QFL in the form of funds, campaign workers, and propagandizing the rank-and-file on its behalf has been anemic. Gérard Picard and other NDP stalwarts in the CNTU leadership pressed that body for an endorsement; they failed utterly before the resounding decision in favour of "neutrality" by the contemporary CNTU President, none other than Jean Marchand.

But in spite of weak union backing and factionalism within its ranks, the NDP came precious close to establishing itself as a force in Quebec politics. To gain proper perspective on the NDP's history, we must consider how far it advanced in its early years in total vote. In 1957, the PSD gar-

nered 20,000; in 1958, 40,000 votes; in 1962, the NDP polled 90,000; 1963, 160,000 votes. By 1965, it had progressed to 220,000 votes—including 20% of the vote in the Montreal area, where its efforts were overwhelmingly concentrated.

Now, part of the party's problem has been the virtual confinement of its activities to Montreal Island. This condemned a new movement, short of funds and organizational stability, to struggle against the most powerful urban party machine in the country—Montreal's Liberals. Robert Cliche, Quebec leader through most of the decade and himself from rural Quebec, attempted to rectify this situation. He placed second in his home county of Beauce in 1965, but failed utterly to establish a permanent organizational base out of Montreal. Of ten existing NDP constituency associations, only one operates off the Island—that in Quebec City, the Créditiste success in exploiting populist-reform sentiment during the early 1960's indicates that a potential NDP following outside of Montreal needed only a sustained campaign presence to be converted into a substantial vote. Once Caouette had established a Créditiste foothold in rural Quebec, however, his demagogic appeal could not easily be undermined.

NDPers came close to victory but twice: in 1965, when Charles Gifford polled 14,071 to the Liberal's 17,796 in NDG; in 1968, when Cliche himself ran an even closer 16,225 to 18,701 for (ironically enough) Eric Kierans in Duvernay. The latter defeat NDPers blame on the impact made on the electorate by Trudeau's "performance" during the St. Jean Baptiste Day riot, the day before election day.

The 20% showing in Montreal during 1965, finishing second in eight of 21 Montreal-area ridings, proved to be the party's highwater mark. In 1968, it slipped to 12% in Montreal and second in seven of 25 Montreal ridings.

Since that time, things have only worsened. NDPers chose 1970 to contest provincially for the first time—their slate of

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NDP . . .

continued from page 4

twelve in Montreal was buried in an avalanche slide of potential NDPers voting PQ. So in February of 1971, Richard Comber—then party organizer in Quebec and now Waffle organizer in Ontario—engineered a leadership coup, which combined the posts of Leader and President, catapulted former head of the CEQ (Quebec Teachers' Union), Raymond Laliberté, into the Presidency, and put the Quebec NDP on public record as favouring "autodétermination." This in turn has led the party into interminable internal bickering in Montreal and with the federal party in Ottawa. It also lost it most of its English-speaking activist and voting support.

"Autodétermination" is in itself an interesting and consistent socialist position. It embraces a broad range of economic, social, and political initiatives by grassroots organizing: economic cooperatives, citizen action groups, and above all a democratic decision by a majority of Quebecers one

way or the other on Quebec independence. Thus, the Quebec NDP maintains in one shaky structure a potpourri of staunch federalists, who see socialism in either Quebec or Canada as a whole as an impossibility if Confederation is ended, those in the middle (like Laliberté and the majority), who see the "national question" as a technical issue that must soon be resolved one way or the other so that the key "social question" can be dealt with, and a number of péquistes (including at least two recent federal NDP candidates, Emile Boudreau and Jean-Guy Lewis—no relation to David), who see the national and social issues organically tied.

However reasonable the three positions may be on their own, it appears to the electorate as either the NDP is chicken to take a stand or has "sold out to the separatists." Hence the 1972 elections proved a disaster. The party went down to a bare two second-place finishes (neither close). Its losses in the West End, resulting from its new reputation as a "separatist" party, were not compensated for by gains in the East. A lion's share of party resources were expended in Hochelaga where Laliberté hoped for a close race against Gérard Pelletier—Laliberté placed a distant third.

NDP overtures to neither supporters of the PQ nor workers in the labour "Common

Front" have paid off significantly. The NDP likes to think of itself, with the PQ, as part of the Common Front. At a QFL-sponsored anti-unemployment rally in the Montreal Forum last February 28th, the NDP was pleased to see Laliberté and David Lewis share the spotlight with René Lévesque and Michel Chartrand as guest speakers.

But with the CNTU rocked by defections to the conservative split-off CSD, the only apparent beneficiary of the Common Front appears to be the PQ. This is regrettable, because Quebec needs a labour Party. Organized labour (outside of a few smiles and kind words from Louis Laberge) has seen fit to allow the NDP to flounder rather than adopt it as its party. The PQ has potential to become Quebec's labour party, but must first undergo a radical overhaul. Its sole raison d'être cannot remain Quebec sovereignty. It has a strong reformist bent but not the vision of a transformed society that seeks the elimination of class privilege. When the voting appeal of the Parti Québécois cuts across class lines as clearly as it does, when a disproportion of its vote in the 1970 provincial elections came from the upper middle class (it won seats in working class areas only because the non-PQ vote divided itself between the Liberals and Union Nationale), one might

suspect the PQ for what it is: a manifestation of disaffected Lesage Liberalism attempting to carry the "Quiet Revolution" to its logical conclusion—the ascendancy of Francophone bourgeois and professional interests over the prior domination of Quebec by people of the same classes who speak English.

As recent divisions in the Common Front indicate, Quebec's labour movement faces a time of decision. Bold proclamations and visionary manifestos can no longer sustain it. If it wishes to continue a progressive political course, it must make its strength felt on the electoral scene. It must finally adopt the NDP as its own, assert itself and remake the PQ, or fashion support from both parties to create an independent workers' party. Or it may choose to create a labour party only on the provincial level, while hopefully supporting the NDP federally: i.e., regardless of whether Quebec labour decides in favour of independence, support for a federal caucus that forthrightly opposed the War Measures Act would ensure a responsible presence in Ottawa sympathetic to Quebec. If any of these or similar options are taken by Quebec's labour movement, the status quo, now defended by continued Liberal domination in the province, will face a most serious challenge.

notes

The roots of sexism and racism

Liberation School wishes to express its disgust at the actions of the editorial board of the *Plumber's Pot*. Although the *Pot* has a long history of degrading sexist journalism, the issue of November 15 far out-distances any other in its attempts to defame, degrade, and cheapen humanity. Almost every article contained slurs against either workers, Jews, women, homosexuals, Italians, political organizations, or campus personalities.

That the *Pot* is produced by the engineering faculty is by no means an indication that engineers are the only perpetrators of these attitudes (although the stereotype of engineers presented in the *Pot* might lead one to conclude that all of them think in this manner). Discrimination against groups for reasons of race, sex, ethnic origin, or any number of other reasons is deeply imbedded in the very structure of our society. At McGill, it is not only, and not especially, the engineers who reflect these attitudes. Under different editorship, the *Daily* might equally promote the same

disgusting line.

Therefore, an attack purely and solely on the *Plumber's Pot* or on the engineering faculty would serve only to give people an opportunity to vent their spleen and then forget the issue. The most important result of this whole issue should be to determine why racism and sexism exist in our society, and what we must do to expose and destroy their causes.

Both racism and sexism are necessary attitudes, serving to justify and perpetrate the status quo. As long as women, Jews, Blacks, Italians, and workers viewed as inferior "sub-human" groups, they can be made to view their own oppression and exploitation as natural, necessary, and even beneficial. The impression of these attitudes on the consciousness of the oppressed results in their own self-hatred, which prevents any attempt to change the situation.

It is important to understand that the economic structure of a society based on exploitation of the majority and expropriation of the social wealth by a minority

necessitates the perpetration of such attitudes as racism and sexism in order to further the interests of the ruling class. It is in the bosses' interests to keep the workers divided among themselves, since a united working class could press for much better working and living conditions than can splintered groups. Over and over again in the history of the workers' struggles, one racial or ethnic group has been pitted against another by the conditions of work or by the designs of the owners. In Quebec, the French and English workers are led to believe that their interests are different, giving rise to the fear and distrust that exists between these two groups. The same tendency is manifest in Northern Ireland, where a basically economic struggle between owners and workers is disguised as a religious conflict between Catholics and Protestants. Through the use of this divisive process, the whole of society becomes permeated with the false ideologies of racism and sexism.

The sexual exploitation of

women is another divide-and-conquer tactic employed by the oppressor. The role of women in capitalist society has traditionally been that of a surplus labor force used to lower the wage-scale outside of the home and as a source of free labour inside the home. Although there is a qualitative difference between the degree of sexual exploitation felt by a McGill student and that experienced by a working woman, the basis of the sexual oppression of both is grounded in the mythology perpetrated by a male-dominated society that describes women as incompetent, irrational, nonthinking things. In the case of the working woman, sexual exploitation, coupled with the economic oppression of the working class, places her at the absolute bottom of the economic heap; in considering the McGill woman student, the ideology of sexual exploitation justifies the lack of women in the professions, graduate schools, and business. This attitude also encourages the use of women as sexual objects: the all-body, no-mind concept of

women, which explains the use of women's bodies as an advertising ploy. It is this degrading conception of women that must be struggled against at every level by every woman, including the privileged McGill women students and faculty.

It is only because of a severe lack of consciousness that a paper such as the *Plumber's Pot* could be viewed as a joke, or anything other than a reflection of the true attitudes upon which people's actions are based. The solution, then, must involve a radical reappraisal of where our society fails to provide an oppression-free life for all its members. We cannot restrict ourselves only to the immediate problem of the *Plumber's Pot*, but must submit the whole of society to a criticism, and to follow that criticism with action to transform society.

LIBERATION SCHOOL

letters

May we quote you on that?

Sir,

In yesterday's *Daily* article concerning the McGill Progressive-Conservative post-election poll there were a few inaccuracies.

1. The 'member' who 'stormed' out was not a member.
2. About our objectives, naturally we want to gain some insight into how, where, and why McGill students voted, as well as gain some publicity on campus.
3. It was agreed that a biased result would be obtained if the poll was carried out solely in one location, the Union given as an example.

Anyone interested in working on the poll should contact Greer Nicholson at the Debating Union office, room B-42 in the Student Union.

I would like to thank Mr. Toomey for his article and the completely unbiased editing by the *Daily* Editor.

Bob Mison

Moral bankruptcy denounced

Dear Peter Anderson:

I sincerely wonder about your sanity. I do not wonder about your moral acumen, for you proved yourself morally bankrupt in your recent letter of Nov. 14.

"Bombing a military institution and accidentally killing civilians is an unfortunate part of war, but the bombers themselves are not criminals."

You, my dear sir, are the type of totally irresponsible citizen who has led thousands to the gas chambers, and millions more to ghastly deaths.

When, Mr. Anderson, does a man say "I exist" by assuming total responsibility for his actions, be he President or pilot?

Man's essence is action, and the first one is the necessity of saying, "the buck stops with me." "I refuse, therefore I exist..."

Peace,

Heddy Matthias

An outstanding service to the world

Ed. Note: This is a transcript of a letter sent to Principal Bell by the president of the Montreal branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society.

Dear Doctor Bell,

Once again it gives me great pleasure to congratulate you and the Students' Council for the success of the twenty-third McGill University Blood Donor Clinic. The co-operation over the years of the Students' Council to organize and sponsor the Clinic has been outstanding. Because of this unfailing support the Blood Transfusion Service continues to meet a demand for blood which has become greater each year.

During 1971, the Red Cross collected, across Canada, a total of 934,407 units of blood. From this amount of blood, the service was able to provide to hospitals a total of 1,002,919 transfusable units. This very satisfactory situation can be attributed to the large number of donors who are willing to give their blood, to help, those in need.

My sincere thanks to the blood donors who have been regular

donors over the years and to those who became new donors.

As always, my appreciation is extended to persons who continue to make the Canadian Red Cross Blood Transfusion Service one of the outstanding services in the world.

Yours sincerely,

Madame Charles Taschereau
President

Anti-Zionism is only a fad...

Sir,

Some comments are in order on the editorial in the Nov. 15th *Daily*. The point about anti-Zionism not being the same as anti-Semitism deserves some clarification. While the two attitudes are not synonymous, the line between them is often very thin indeed. It is no longer fashionable to be anti-Zionist but it is in vogue to be anti-Semitic. While not all Jews are Zionists, most, if not all, Zionists are Jews. It is very easy for the anti-Semites to cloak their racism with pretensions of only being anti-Zionist. I am sure not a few racists would stoop to such tactics.

Furthermore, if the authors are trying to forge a link between Nazism and Zionism by their reference to the Reichsvereinigung then the Russians could be accused of the same crime when they were allied with the Nazis prior to 1941. Yet who would accuse them of "thriving" on this relationship? Also I ask the authors, does "staging border incidents" include bribing Arab terrorists to massacre school children on a bus? Or does it mean the Israelis forcing Egyptians to move SAM missiles to just the points where they would do the former the most harm?

In the light of what transpired

during the Six Day War a case may be made that Israel was not in mortal peril. But hindsight is a wonderful way to analyze past history. After all everyone knows now that Hitler could have been stopped at Munich, but did the world in 1938? We all know now that the Japanese planned to attack Pearl Harbor yet the US refused to believe the evidence, even to denying the radar reports on Dec. 7, 1941.

How are we outsiders allowed to judge the reactions of a nation when others call for its total destruction? While other nations can countenance such statements, safe in the knowledge that such things will not happen to them, the Jews of Israel know from bitter experience that genocide is indeed possible. A famous sage once said, "Do not judge a man until you have stood in his shoes."

H. Wiseberg
U-2

Immediate apology demanded

Mr. A. D. Elliott,
Director,
Department of Physical Plant,
McGill University.

Dear Sir,

Pursuant to our telephone conversation last Friday, I wish to recount the details of an incident on the night of October 20, 1972, which involved Physical Plant.

For a two week period in October, subsequent to a decision of Students' Council (page 3587 of the Minutes), I was employed as Interim Building Manager of the University Centre, while Frank Costi was being hospitalized for an ear operation. This two week period coincided with the McGill Blood Drive, an

annual event held under the auspices of Students' Society, and an activity which makes that time of year the busiest period of operation of the Union.

On the night of October 20, 1972, the elevator in the Union (the only one, I might add) malfunctioned and required immediate repair. In accordance with the instructions given me by the Building Manager and the directives of Physical Plant, I telephoned the dispatcher at McGill (4388), who then took note of the immediate relevant information, said he would phone his superior Mr. Keough, and would then call back. Five minutes later a phone call from Physical Plant advised me that it was not possible to repair the elevator that night, although the Society has a service contract with Western Elevator Ltd.

I pleaded with the dispatch office to have Mr. Keough phone me, that I might point out the importance of the elevator for Blood Drive, not to mention the more obvious need for routine maintenance of the building (clean-up of parties, cafeteria, etc.).

Several minutes later, in another phone call, I was told that Keough refused to call me, and that no additional phone calls would be made to or by Keough. At this point the argument began to lose coherence: I was told that the elevator companies were on strike. But in fact, Western was not affected by this strike, a fact of which I am sure Mr. Keough was well aware.

I regard this situation as extremely serious. The necessity for a working elevator at that time was both evident and immediate: pints of blood required immediate transportation, food and beverage.

continued on page 7

today

Player's Club:

The Wasteland by T.S. Eliot. Sandwich Theatre at 1 pm, Nov. 20-24. Free.

Community McGill:

A young boy, 7, living in Montreal North has an overprotective mother. He needs a big brother to take him out and help him become more independent. More information at Union 414 or 392-8980, from 11-4 pm.

Legal Aid:

Union 412, from 3-5 pm or phone 392-8952.

SCM Yellow Door Coffee House:

Henry Heilig plays from 8-12 pm tonight; Legal Aid information, 7 pm, Lunch daily (12-2 pm) at 3625 Aylmer, or phone 392-4947.

Pre-Med Society:

Film: Congenital Fragility of Bone. 1 pm, Palmer Howard Theatre, McIntyre, 522. All welcome.

East Asian

Students' Association:

Presents the Chinese film "Taking Tiger Mountain by Strategy". Tonight at 7:30 pm in Leacock 111. Admission free.

Red and White Revue:

All those interested in working on publicity for R and W. Meeting 5 pm Union 307.

Fencing Club:

Voluntary practices as usual on Tues. and Thurs. From 6:30-9:30 pm.

Christian Fellowship:

Discussion with Maurice Bowler on "The Problem of Evil" at 1 pm in Union 458.

Debating Union:

Richard Wilbur, 3 studies of N.B. Society at 4 pm in Leacock 230.

Avraam Shifrin:

Speaking on rising dissent in the Soviet Union at 12:30 pm in Leacock 219.

English Dept.

Film Series:

The Marx Bros. in "Duck Soup" at 4 pm in FDA Auditorium (PSCA). Admission 25c.

WAA Intramural

Ice Hockey:

For all interested women, Wed. at the Winter Stadium. Bring your skates and come early. At 8:25 pm Arts & Science vs Meds. At 8:55 pm Arts & Science vs RVC. 9:25 pm Nurses vs PH II and at 9:55 pm RVC vs PH II.

Young Alumni:

8 pm, L821. All welcome, no charge. "The War Disease"—Norman Alcock, Director, Canadian Peace Research Institute, Oakville. Author and Analyst of The Arms Race.

Progressive Conservatives:

General meeting—Election Poll plus discussion of National President's visit—1:15 pm in L212.

Women's Intramural

Basketball:

Games tonight in the Currie Gym. At 5:30, 1) Arts vs O.T. and 2) B.N. II vs Panhell. At 6:30 pm, 1) R.V.C. vs Meds and 2) Educ. vs Science. Playoffs Next Week!

Physics Films:

Richard Feynman, "The Relation of Mathematics to Physics" at 1 pm in FDA Auditorium (PSCA). Free.

Savoy Society:

Rehearsal for girls' chorus at 7:00 pm, for boys' chorus at 8:45 pm in B26-27. Conflicts? Phone Andy at 481-9692.

Redmen inter

collegiate Basketball:

Tonight at 8 pm your very own Redmen Cagers take on the Ottawa Gee-Gees. This confrontation promises to present thrills and chills for everyone. So be there, you hear.

what's what

AVRAAM SHIFRIN

Avraam Shifrin, lawyer and writer, spent ten years in Soviet prisons and hard labour camps for "American Israeli" espionage, and in 1970 he was expelled from the Soviet Union, and now lives in Israel.

He will speak today on political dissent and the human rights movement in the Soviet Republics, Leacock 219 at 12:30 pm.

SAVOY SOCIETY

The Savoy Society is still looking for men to fill out the chorus for *The Gondoliers*, by Gilbert and Sullivan. Tenors are especially needed. No previous experience is needed. For further information, call Andrew at 481-9692 or Rose-

mary at 843-8964; or come to the men's chorus rehearsal; tonight (Tuesday) at 8:45 pm; Union B26-27.

MASSAGE DEMONSTRATION

An evening of sensitivity training and massage demonstration Wednesday November 22, 7 pm in the Union Ballroom. Free admission; all welcome.

Students' Society election:

Arts and Science:

Science:
André Levi (acclaimed)

Arts:

Robert Blohm (acclaimed)
Will Hoffman (acclaimed)

Engineering:

Donald Schreiber (acclaimed)
Mark Bernier (acclaimed)

Architecture:

Leonard Rodrigues
Melanie Marchand

Law:

Richard Lande
Fred Braman

Management:

Bennett
Little (acclaimed)

Divinity:

Lloyd Lummis (acclaimed)

Music:

Patrick Ormos (acclaimed)

P & OT:

Jenny Bromage
Mimi Thompson

Nursing:

Micheline Levesque (acclaimed)

Medicine, Dentistry and Education:

Nominations extended 48 hours.

Ed Milewski
chief Returning Officer

Student vote backs Memorial occupation

ST. JOHN'S (CUP)—Students at Memorial University are continuing their occupation of the Arts and Administration building, buoyed by a student referendum Friday which supported their position by 91 percent.

The students are protesting the administration's refusal to continue collection of Students' Union fees next year. President Lord Stephen Taylor announced the unilateral decision November 9 and the occupation began November 14.

Some 4,121 students turned out to vote November 17, out of about 6,100 eligible students, despite the short notice given the referendum, which was called only the day before. The turnout was 58.2 per cent.

The students agreed almost unanimously that the President and Board of Regents had no right to alter or interfere in the structure of the Student Union.

Observers considered the turnout remarkable considering the circumstances. The vote was held Friday when many students normally leave the campus. It was the largest single voting turnout in the Student Union's history.

Students involved in the occupation are using the results as ammunition in their running battle with Taylor who refuses to negotiate as long as students occupy the building.

The occupation started three days before the vote, when about 3,000 students attended a general meeting. About 1500 of them marched into the Arts and Administration Building.

The number in the building has fluctuated since then with about 100 to 150 students occupying the building most nights and a peak of about 1,300 to 1,500 students attending a general meeting there November 16 when the referendum was called.

Students have not completely blocked the administration from entering the building. They allow a couple of administration negotiators, maintenance men and university security personnel into the building, but it is closed to other administrators.

The students have shown a willingness to compromise in the hope of reaching a settlement with the administration. So far Taylor has refused to negotiate.

Students have received outside support from many quarters and hope it will increase now that the referendum has shown it is not just a small minority who support

the principles behind the occupation, as Taylor has claimed.

The Memorial Faculty Association discussed occupation at a meeting last night. Virtually all faculty reaction so far has been favorable. On November 16 about 25 professors in the Faculty Club left spontaneously when Taylor entered, leaving the President alone in the room.

Although the students cannot be said to have a stranglehold on the administration, they do control some strategic offices. The bursar's and registrar's offices have been closed since the first day of the sit-in and the switchboards have also been unable to operate. Other offices are also closed and although the administrators have temporarily located in other parts of the university, they are operating far below normal efficiency.

Because negotiations have been impossible, students are considering the possibility of trying to get a government mediator to help break the stalemate.

They have offered to vacate the building if the administration will agree to rescind its decision to stop collecting union fees and allow the students to decide the structure of the union in a referendum. Taylor, however, refuses to listen.

The students have already sounded out the federal MP's for St. John's but the politicians feel that the issue is too hot to handle.

Students have had their organizational difficulties at times during the occupation. Executives of the engineering and education

Regina...

continued from page 1

conference that he would support a move to close the university entirely. Students have so far refrained from interfering in the academic functions of the university.

Archer said that students do have the right to some representation on committees. "I believe that students have the right to be involved in decisions made relating to their academic careers and welfare. But I do not think that students pay their fees and come to Regina campus in order to be given the task of running the University. They come to acquire knowledge and to learn the methods and techniques whereby they may continue to learn."

The occupying students have received support from the annual provincial convention of the New Democratic Party, the Students' Union at the Saskatoon campus, the Regina Allied Printing Trades Council, and the National Farmers Union.

In a press release, the Allied Printing Trades said: "The university must be made to serve the needs of the people of Saskatchewan, and until real control of the university lies in the hands of students, the community, and faculty, this shall not be possible."

students' councils have opposed the occupation and have appeared to sympathize with Taylor, but their position was not supported widely by students in the referendum.

The administration is suffering from much wider rifts. No other senior administrator will admit that he agrees with Taylor's stand, while the Board of Regents is backing the President to the hilt.

letters

continued from page 6

ages for donors also required means of mobility.

Although I dislike generalizations, the attitude seemingly expressed by Keough at that time was arrogant and elitist, such anti-student behaviour of self-styled bosses and "big-wigs" at McGill being commonplace. Whatever

his opinions, no one can deny the importance of the Blood Drive nor of the gravity of the above-mentioned incident. Furthermore, Mr. Keough at no time, either before or after that night, attempted to call me.

I believe an immediate apology from Mr. Keough and a defense of his discriminatory actions is in order. I trust you will look into this matter with great expedience, and thanking you for your concern and interest, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

David Weiner

Internal Vice-President
McGill Students' Society.

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Students' Society elections

NOVEMBER 29, 1972

THE DEADLINE FOR NOMINATIONS FOR THE POSITIONS OF THE FOLLOWING STUDENTS' COUNCIL REPRESENTATIVES HAS BEEN EXTENDED:

1. Representatives from the following faculty must be students in their penultimate year, and must be in good academic standing with the University.

EDUCATION

1 representative

2. Representatives from the following Faculties may be in any but their final year, having spent at least one full academic year at McGill University, and must be in good academic standing with the University.

DENTISTRY

1 representative

MEDICINE

1 representative

*All nominations must be signed by 25 students of the Faculty or School concerned, or by 25% of the students of the Faculty or School, whichever is less, and countersigned by the nominee with his address and phone number.

**Nominations must contain only those words contained in the revised Electoral By-Laws, (as on page 104 of this year's Student Handbook).

***All nominations must be submitted to the Secretary-Treasurer of the Students' Society, Myron Galloway, by

4:00 p.m., THURSDAY November 23, 1972.

Ed Milewski
Chief Returning Officer

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TEAM MCGILL ON ICE: a glimpse of the action on Friday night when the Redmen lost to the Warriors 6-3.

daily photo by harold rosenberg

Redmen "have problems"

by lewis gottheil

Before the Soviet Union challenged Canada to the title of global hockey supremacy in early September, our hockey "experts" and talented prognosticators made rampant predictions of an easy eight game sweep, despite the poor physical conditions of our superstars. Among the numerous faults of the Soviets that they noted was the fact that our heavy hitting and aggressiveness along the boards and in the corners would turn the Soviets into meek kittens. Well, the Soviet players taught us a lesson, and needless to say it seemed that everytime the puck was in the corner or along the boards it was retrieved by a Soviet whose physical strength could endure even more than the slick technique of a Wayne Cashman.

Well, Loyola taught Team McGill '72 a lesson last Friday night at the winter Stadium as the Warriors, coached by Paul Arsenault skated to a 6-3 victory before 350 spectators. The key to their triumph wasn't their "over abundance" of talent, (in my view the Redmen on a better night could equally match the Warriors who were second in QUAA hockey last season); rather, the key

was their aggressiveness and diligent digging in the corners. Three of the six Loyola goals originated from McGill defensemen being tormented physically and skillfully outmanoeuvred in their own endzone corners. The result was that they coughed up the puck to the pursuing Loyola winger who whipped the pass to an untouched linemate in the slot, who in turn slipped the puck by a helpless McGill goalie, Gerard Pacquin.

When asked before the game how the brawl last Wednesday night against Sir George might effect the spirit of the squad, coach Dave Dies said he couldn't tell—that it was an unknown factor. It appeared evident, however, that the Redlegs lost a lot of steam. Most important, McGill had lost the services of defense stalwart Bob O'Reilly due to his suspension as a result of his participation in the aforementioned "fight". His empty skates left a wide gap in the McGill defensive corps, who were continually permitting Loyola forwards to skate with ease around and in front of the McGill net.

The scoring? It went like this—Loyola at first intermission was leading 2-1 on the strength of goals by Doug Grills assisted

by Dave Brandt and Glen Surby, and Roger McPhee assisted by Doug Lynch. McGill replied with captain Jimmy Webster converting a pass from George Jamieson past Loyola goalie Dan Fournier from 25 feet out.

McGill scrambled to tie it 2-2 early in the second period when Bert Houde deflected a Ned Dowd slapshot past Fournier into the upper left hand corner. The tie didn't stand for long, Loyola soon pulled away with three unanswered goals by Brandt and McPhee.

Early in the third stanza Frank Belvedere let go a hard slapshot, a step within the Loyola blueline, which totally eluded Fournier and closed the gap to 5-3, Loyola. Belvedere (also a noted footballer) had scored a minute earlier from even further out but it was called back on an offside. Doug Grills finished the scoring and thwarted any hopes of a quick McGill comeback by thrusting Loyola into a formidable 6-3 lead. That's the way it ended. There were some bright spots for Team McGill—the play of Jim Webster continues to be inspiring. Ned Dowd and Toby O'Brien played well and goalie Pacquin, although beaten for six goals showed quickness and a good glove hand.

The drawbacks? Well, the defense needs bolstering especially with the absence of Bob O'Reilly. They've got to acquire more finesse in the corners and more muscles around the net. And the forwards need a greater sense of balance and puck control.

But as soon as the team starts to jell and the defense acquires more experience the Redmen are going to find themselves on the top instead of on the bottom.

SHORT STRIDES—understatement of the year goes to coach Dies, dryly commenting on the riot against Sir George—"Well we had some problems". Coach Dies goes to Sherbrooke in a few days to meet with league officials on the status of Bob O'Reilly, now suspended. George Jamieson, defense forward, played a fine game despite having stopped a blistering Loyola slapshot in the worst possible place. Witnesses later commented that they heard the ding dong echoing off the arena walls.

SpOrts

Reflections

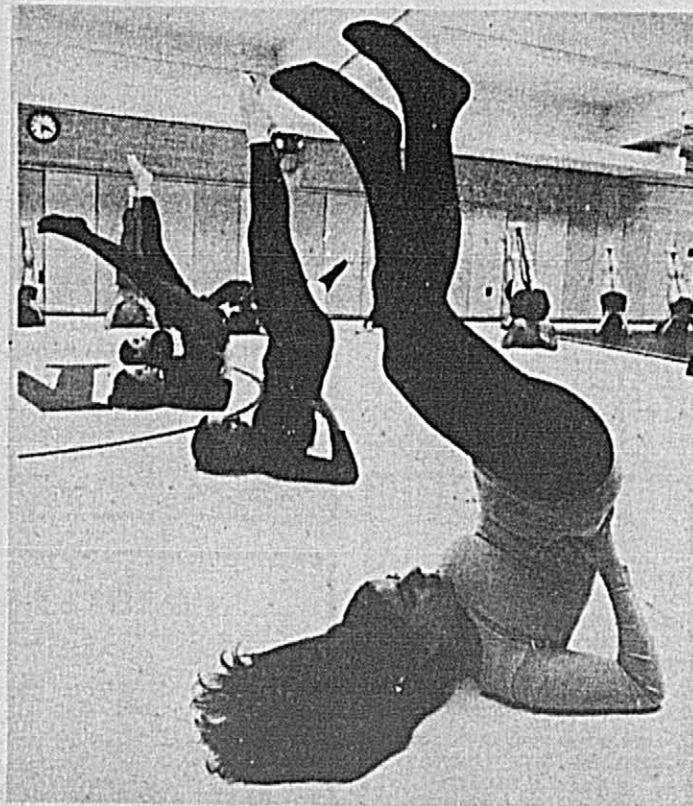
A great deal is being made these days of the achievements of Science, of how man is discovering the secrets of the atom, probing into greater and greater depths of space, hunting for microbes and controlling diseases, etc. Many naive people think that Science will ultimately solve all human problems and bring heaven upon earth. It would be absurd to belittle the achievements of Science. They are really wonderful but let us not exaggerate their importance or efficacy in the solution of the deeper problems which face humanity. Already, Science has created very serious and urgent problems because it has ignored the realities of life; the development of our moral and spiritual nature has not kept pace with the development of the intellect. At no time perhaps was there greater unrest, fear, conflict, uncertainty, greater accumulation of means of mass destruction, concentration of power in individuals, many of whom, by a mere accident or error of judgment, can destroy whole populations, inflicting enormous suffering on innocent and helpless people.

The almost universal and increasing dissatisfaction of youth which seeks relief in constant change, excitements of various kinds and even in drugs are all symptoms of the basic malaise which afflicts our civilization—the disintegration of psyche which sets in when man disowns his spiritual nature and is cut adrift from his Divine Centre. All this is due, of course not to Science itself but to the materialistic philosophy which has been developed and

adopted by those who are working for the advancement of Science or exploiting it for their short-sighted political and social purposes.

The study of Yoga first of all shows man how greatly he has been mistaken about himself. Man becomes convinced that he is far weaker and much more insignificant than he has considered himself to be. He sees not only what he is, but what he may become. His conception of life, of Man's place, role and purpose in life, undergoes a complete change. He loses the feeling of separateness, and the feeling of the senseless and chaotic nature of life. The common aim of all the forms of Yoga is the changing of man, the broadening of his consciousness. From the point of view of the principles of Yoga, man is simply material upon which it is possible and necessary to work.

One of the new instructional courses offered by the Athletics department is a unique interpretation of the ancient art of Yoga. The instructor is Hungarian-born Stephan Istvan Jeney, who has been teaching Yoga for the past six years in four continents. Mr. Jeney believes that the determination of the self is the key to any type of consciousness, and that Yoga catalyzes this consciousness. His present course of Yoga technique includes breathing exercises (Pranayama), posture (Asana), and various forms of meditation. Classes are held at the Currie Gym on Tuesday and Thursday between 6-7 pm and on Friday 5-6 pm. The classes are coed ... and it's free.



YOGA AT ITS BEST—no one suffers from back-ache in this exercise. It builds bodies seven ways!

daily photo by harold rosenberg

CIBA STATISTICS

SCORES

MCGILL 8 VANIER 7
SIR GEORGE 13 DAWSON 2

HILITES

MARIO COSTANZO 231-550 MCGILL
GABY VADNAIS 174-516 SIR GEORGE

STANDINGS

TEAM	G	W	L	P
SIR GEORGE	5	53	22	53
MCGILL	5	40	35	40
VANIER	5	36	39	36
DAWSON	5	21	54	21